

1930



1930

County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE


Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1930

By JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., D.P.H.

ALSO

Reports of the Sanitary Inspector and
Superintendent of Refuse Removal
and Destructor Department.



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County Borough of Burton upon Trent

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE MAYOR (ALDERMAN A. J. THORNLEY, J.P.).

Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. D. JOHNSON.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR W. HUTSON, J.P.

ALDERMAN A. ELLIOTT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MARY GOODGER.

COUNCILLOR J. JONES.

COUNCILLOR G. L. MEE.

COUNCILLOR G. E. RIDER.

COUNCILLOR G. SANDERS.

COUNCILLOR J. SHERRATT.

COUNCILLOR G. SMITH.

COUNCILLOR F. G. THOMPSON.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MRS. BELL.

MRS. GREEN.

MRS. MACGILP.

MRS. SANDERS.

MISS A. WILD.

HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

April, 1931.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1930.

The report required by the Ministry of Health this year is a survey report, which has to be of a fuller and more detailed character than the ordinary report.

The year was chiefly noteworthy from the fact that a great change in health administration took place in April, 1930, by the transference of the Poor Law work from the Board of Guardians to the Borough Council.

A review of the various hospital services available for the inhabitants of the Borough will be found in the report, and also a summary of the housing conditions in the Borough.

Among the main features of the vital statistics for the year were the low general death rate and the low birth rate. The infantile mortality rate was also low, although not quite so good as the record of 1929. The most unsatisfactory feature was the very high Cancer death rate, which has been steadily increasing for over 30 years. During the same period the death rate from Tuberculosis has been decreasing at an almost equivalent rate.

Notifiable infectious diseases, particularly Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, were very prevalent throughout the year.

I have to record my thanks to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. J. Grant) and to all the members of my staff for their loyal co-operation in the work of the Department throughout the year.

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. COWIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.



GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	4,203
Population—Census 1921 (corrected)	...	...	...	...	48,909
Population estimated to mid-year 1930	...	...	...	...	48,970
No. of Inhabited Houses, 1921 (Census)	...	...	...	...	11,082
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1930)	...	...	...	...	...
(estimated)	...	...	...	...	12,000
No. of Families or Separate Occupiers, 1921	...	...	...	...	11,282
Rateable Value (1st Oct., 1930)	...	...	...	...	£274,839
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	...
(1st Oct., 1930)	...	...	...	...	£1,091

Population and Social Conditions. The population for 1930 is taken at the same figure as was estimated by the Registrar-General for the year 1929, viz., 48,970. The Census figures for 1931 will not be available in time for use in this report.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants of the Borough are in the brewing industry or in trades allied to it. There are also three large rubber works in the Borough, or adjacent to it, also a large silk factory on the outskirts of the Borough, which is at present closed down. There are also large numbers of transport workers, metal workers, and miners living in the Borough. There is no definite evidence available that any of the chief occupations have any marked detrimental influence on health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1930.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
				1930.		1929.
Births (total)	...	394	421	815	...	826
„ Legitimate	...	377	403	780	...	792
„ Illegitimate	...	17	18	35	...	34
Birth Rate	...	...	...	16.6	...	16.9

				1930.	1929.
Deaths	...	...	311	267	578 ... 729
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	11.8 ... 14.9
Illegitimate Births (percentage of total births)					4.29 ... 4.1
No. of Women dying in or in consequence of					
Childbirth from Sepsis	...	...		0	1
,, other causes	...	...		5	7
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per					
1,000 births	...	...	...	...	52 ... 47
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000					
legitimate births	...	...	...	...	45 ... 47
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000					
illegitimate births	...	...	...	...	200 ... 59
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...		0	...
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...			1	...
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...			1	...
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...			31	...
Death-rate from ditto	...			0.63	...
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis				9	...
Death-rate from ditto	...			0.18	...
Number of Deaths from Cancer			...	81	...
Death-rate from Cancer	...	...		1.65	...
Zymotic Death-Rate	...	...	...	0.22	...
Number of Marriages	...	...	...	467	...
Marriage Rate	...	...	...	19.07	...

Vital Statistics. It will be seen from the figures on the previous page that births again showed a decrease, and that the birth-rate was only 16.6 compared with 16.9 in the previous year.

The death-rate of 11.8 per thousand is one of the lowest recorded in the Borough, the total number of deaths being 578, as against 729 in 1929. The principal killing disease is Heart Disease, which was responsible for 111 deaths, and when combined with Cerebral Haemorrhage and Arterio-Sclerosis was responsible for 170 deaths, or approximately 30% of the total deaths. Cancer was responsible for 81 deaths. This figure is the same as that of 1923 and 1927, and is equal to the highest recorded in any one year in the Borough.

Figures for this disease not only become numerically larger, but are increasing still more when taken into consideration as a percentage of the total deaths.

The following table gives the figures for this disease since the year 1898.

CANCER DEATHS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths from Cancer.</i>	<i>Percentage of total deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the Population.</i>
1898	37	4.8	0.72
1899	35	4.3	0.67
1900	41	4.2	0.81
1901	38	5.1	0.75
1902	37	5.2	0.74
1903	56	8.6	1.10
1904	44	5.7	0.88
1905	40	6.5	0.81
1906	42	6.3	0.85
1907	40	6.1	0.81
1908	38	5.6	0.77
1909	40	6.1	0.82
1910	51	8.1	1.05
1911	37	6.8	0.77
1912	46	7.6	0.96
1913	52	7.8	1.06
1914	52	8.2	1.08
1915	45	7.2	1.02
1916	43	6.9	0.96
1917	61	10.3	1.44
1918	48	5.9	1.14
1919	64	9.9	1.34
1920	63	10.8	1.27
1921	67	11.2	1.35
1922	50	8.04	1.0
1923	81	13.03	1.63
1924	66	11.3	1.33
1925	59	8.1	1.19
1926	67	11.9	1.38
1927	81	12.8	1.60
1928	70	11.8	1.60
1929	68	9.3	1.39
1930	81	14.0	1.65

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis was 40, a comparatively low figure. The history of Tuberculosis is the reverse of Cancer, and it is shown in the following table that the general trend of this disease has been to show a steadily falling death-rate over a number of years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms).</i>	<i>Percentage of total deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the Population.</i>
1898	98	13.4	1.9
1899	84	10.9	1.6
1900	96	10.4	1.9
1901	98	13.8	1.9
1902	72	10.7	1.4
1903	77	10.9	1.6
1904	95	12.2	1.9
1905	90	14.7	1.8
1906	96	14.0	1.7
1907	83	12.6	1.9
1908	92	13.5	1.9
1909	90	13.7	1.9
1910	77	12.2	1.6
1911	93	14.3	1.9
1912	86	14.2	1.8
1913	72	10.7	1.5
1914	67	10.6	1.4
1915	71	11.4	1.6
1916	93	15.0	2.1
1917	64	10.8	1.5
1918	89	10.9	2.1
1919	57	8.8	1.2
1920	68	11.7	1.4
1921	64	10.7	1.3
1922	68	10.9	1.4
1923	56	9.3	1.1
1924	50	8.6	1.0
1925	57	7.8	1.2
1926	35	6.2	0.7
1927	46	7.3	0.9
1928	39	6.6	0.8
1929	44	6.0	0.9
1930	40	7.1	0.8

The number of maternal deaths, viz., five, while showing a decrease from the previous year, is still very high, as it gives a maternal death-rate of 6.1 per 1,000 births.

The infant mortality rate of 52 per 1,000 births is very satisfactory, although slightly higher than the record figure of 47 in 1929.

Infectious Diseases, particularly Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, were very prevalent during the year. Scarlet Fever was of a very mild type and caused no deaths, but Diphtheria was more severe, and was responsible for 10 deaths during the year.

(1) GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and
Tuberculosis Officer, &c. :*

*JAMES M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Ditto :

*JAMES GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Veterinary Surgeon :

M. T. SADLER, M.R.C.V.S. (part time).

Public Analyst :

W. PARTRIDGE, F.I.C. (part time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

J. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

F. V. A. SMITH, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

E. MITTON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

A. E. THOMPSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

H. S. JENKINSON, Cert. Roy. San. Inst. ; Cert. Inspection of Meat.

Clerks :

G. M. UPTON.

H. G. EASTER.

G. LAWTON.

Miss F. C. SADLER (at Infant Welfare Centre).

Matron of Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium :

Miss M. HEARY, Certified and Registered Nurse.

Health Visitors :

*Mrs. E. A. STEEL, Supt. Health Visitor, Certified and Registered Nurse, Certified Midwife, Health Visitors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

*Miss E. MAYALL, Certified Midwife.

*Miss S. TEAKLE, Certified and Registered Fever Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Infant Welfare Centre Medical Officers :

*W. P. LOWE, M.B., B.Ch. (part time).

*JAMES GRANT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ante-Natal Clinic :

*J. M. COWIE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Ophthalmologist for pre-school Children :

EDWIN R. JAGGER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (part time).

Consultant for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia :

N. L. EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (part time).

Dental Surgeon for Maternity and Child Welfare :

MISS A. P. KENNEDY, L.D.S. (part time).

Veneral Diseases Clinic Medical Officer :

*C. T. HOLFORD, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), (part time).

Orthopædic Clinic :

*J. H. MOIR, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Orthopædic Surgeon (part time).

*Miss M. J. W. ABBOTTS, Masseuse (part time).

District Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators :

E. C. SALT, M.B., Ch.B. (part time).

J. B. STANLEY, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part time).

Vaccination Officer :

J. L. KIND.

* Contributions received towards salary from Government Grant.

(2) Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL NURSING in the home is provided by the Burton Nursing Institution for district cases. A Nurse can be had on the recommendation of a Doctor. No arrangements have been made by the Corporation for the provision of professional nursing in the home so far as general nursing is concerned. A private nursing staff is also maintained by the Nursing Institution.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(1) MEASLES. Arrangements have been made by the Corporation with the Nursing Institution for the nursing of sporadic cases of Measles at home at a fee of 1/6 per visit made, and also, if necessary, for the full-time services of a private nurse at a charge of three guineas per week for the provision of nursing assistance in serious cases of Measles at the patients' own homes.

(2) PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA. Arrangements are in force with the Burton Nursing Institution for the home nursing of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia at a charge of 2/6 per visit, or, if a full-time Nurse is employed, at a charge of £2 12s. 6d. per week to live in the patient's home, or £3 3s. 0d. per week if the Nurse be required to sleep and partly board at the Nursing Institution.

(3) Midwives. No practising Midwives are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority. The number of Midwives who gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough was 26, but only 22 of these were in actual practice during the year.

(4) National Health Insurance. No representation or claim as to excessive sickness being due to insanitary conditions or any other representation was received by the Corporation from the National Health Insurance Committee or other body during the year. The domiciliary treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis is part of the medical benefit of insured persons. The usual reports to the number of 76 were received by the Medical Officer of Health during the year, and all the reports asked for were received within a reasonable period.

(5) **Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.** For the purpose of Poor Law Medical Out-Relief, and also for Vaccination, the Borough is divided into two districts. No. 1 district is comprised of the four wards—Horninglow, Victoria, Shobnall, and Burton—and had a population at the Census of 1921 of 24,313. No. 2 district is comprised of the four wards—Uxbridge, Broadway, Stapenhill, Winshill and Wetmore—and the population of this area at the Census was 24,596. The Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator of No. 1 District is Dr. J. B. Stanley, and for No. 2 District Dr. E. C. Salt. These districts so far as the Borough is concerned were only slightly altered when the work was transferred to the Local Authority in April, 1930, but certain districts outside the Borough previously included in the districts of these Medical Officers were at that time transferred to, other Medical Officers.

(6) **Laboratory Facilities.** Specimens such as Diphtheria Swabs sputum from Tuberculosis, Anthrax, Ringworm, etc., are examined at the Laboratory of the local Health Department.

Laboratory work in connection with Venereal Diseases is done by arrangement with the Derbyshire County Council at their Laboratory, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

The Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, carry out tests for Tubercle in milk, bacterial count of graded milk, tests for Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fevers, and examination of lochia and blood in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Some specimens from persistent Diphtheria "Carriers" have also been sent to this Laboratory for a Virulence test.

The examination of water, both chemical and bacteriological, is done in the Laboratory of the local Health Department, while the examination of all foodstuffs and samples under the Fertilisers and Feedings Stuffs Act, 1926, are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. Wm. Partridge, at his Laboratory in London.

(7) **Legislation in Force.**

LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, LOCAL ACTS, AND BYE-LAWS.

	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>	<i>Date of coming into operation.</i>
Infectious Disease (Notification Act, 1889)	Oct., 1892	5 Dec., 1892
Ophthalmia Neonatorum added to above for three years ...	March, 1911	1 May, 1911
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	Sept., 1891	2 Nov., 1891
Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Part 3)	Dec., 1896	1 March, 1897
Public Health (Water) Act, 1878 (Section 7)		Jan., 1900
Notification of Births Act, 1907	Nov., 1910	April, 1911
Public Health Acts Amendments Act, 1907, Sections 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 55, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 95	Oct., 1909	6 April, 1910
The Town of Burton-upon-Trent Act, 1853		
Burton-upon-Trent Improvement Act, 1878		
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1880		
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1896		
Burton-upon-Trent Corporation Act, 1901		

Bye-laws for the prevention of Nuisances arising from filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health	March, 1894
Bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow ...	May, 1892
Bye-laws for the cleansing of footways and pavements ...	May, 1892
Bye-laws with respect to common lodging houses	Sept., 1894
Bye-laws with respect to slaughter-houses	March, 1894
Bye-laws with respect to new streets and buildings, etc. ...	April, 1907
Public Health Act, 1925 (the whole of Part 2, Part 3, Part 4 and Part 5, except Section 34)	13 Jan., 1926 1 March, 1926

(8) **Hospitals.** The following table gives in brief the principal hospital services available for the inhabitants of the Borough:—

Hospitals (A).			<i>Proportion</i>		<i>Management.</i>
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>No. of</i> <i>beds.</i>	<i>of outside</i> <i>cases.</i>	
*General Infirmary	Duke St.	General Hospital	130	46%	Voluntary Agency
Belvedere House	Belvedere Road	Poor Law Hospital	295	36%	Committee of Local Authority
Borough Isolation Hospital	Outwoods	Infectious Disease	45	Few only	Committee of Local Authority
Outwoods Sanatorium	Outwoods	Tuberculosis	22	Nil	Committee of Local Authority
Blakeley Smallpox Hospital (Joint with Derby)	Etwall	Smallpox	16	—	J'tnt Committee of Derby and Burton Corporations
Nursing Institution	Union St.	Maternity	6	45%	Voluntary Agency

At Belvedere House the medical and nursing staff consist of one Medical Officer and one Deputy Medical Officer, who are non-resident, and one superintendent nurse, five trained nurses, three assistant nurses, and 11 probationers.

*NOTE. This includes 18 beds in St. Modwen's private Nursing Home.

There are no arrangements for the employment of consultants.

At the Borough Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium the Medical Officer of Health and his deputy act as Visiting Medical Officers. The Nursing Staff varies according to needs, but in 1930 it consisted of one matron, two sisters, three staff nurses and eight probationers. Arrangements are in force whereby a Surgical Consultant can be called in when any surgical emergency arises.

At the Blakeley Smallpox Hospital, which is a joint Smallpox Hospital with Derby, the Medical Officer of Health and his deputy act as Medical Officers for Burton cases. Nursing staff is sent according to the requirements.

(b) The number of beds for each sex at the General Infirmary and at Belvedere House for the following services are given below, classified as far as possible:—

	<i>General Infirmary</i>						<i>Belvedere House</i>		
	<i>(including</i>								
	<i>St. Modwen's Home)</i>								
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Children</i>			
General Medical	...	12	13						
General Surgical	...	54	33		78	72			
Chronic Sick	...	—	—		—	—			
Children	...					18			16
Mental	}								
Mental Deficiency				...	63	60		—	
Maternity		—	6		—	

There are no separate wards in either of above institutions for Venereal Diseases, Tuberculosis, Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases.

At the General Infirmary (with which is conducted the St. Modwen's Private Nursing Home of 18 beds), facilities are available for operative surgery, and there are also the following special departments, viz., X-Ray, Dental, Ophthalmic, Ear, Nose and Throat, and Massage. Arrangements for pathological work have been made with the Clinical Research and with Messrs. Philip Harris and Co., Birmingham, while for infectious cases the facilities of the Borough Health Department are available. At Belvedere House, facilities

are available for operative surgery, and, as regards pathological work, the facilities of the Health Department are available for Tuberculosis and other infectious cases.

The use made of the General Infirmary during the year is shown in the following statistics:—

Number of patients admitted	1,647
Do. (Nursing Home)	309

Total	1,956
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Number of new Out-patients	6,436
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The proportion of above patients coming from outside the area was 46%.

At the Poor Law Hospital, Belvedere House, the total number of admissions was 412 for the period 1st April, 1930, to 31st December, 1930. About 36% of these patients belong to districts outside the area of the Borough.

The hospital provision for infectious diseases was found to be inadequate during the past few years. This is to be remedied by the provision of a new cubicle block containing eight separate cubicles and two small wards of four beds each—a total of 16 beds. This new ward is now in course of erection and, when completed, the total number of beds available for infectious cases will be 54—the old smallpox pavilion now unfit for use being no longer included.

Special Hospitals. At neighbouring towns such as Derby and Birmingham, hospitals are also used to a considerable extent by inhabitants of the Borough.

(9) Maternity and Nursing Homes.

1. Number of new applications for registration ...	...	1
2. Number of Homes registered ...	...	4
3. Number of orders made refusing registration ...	...	1
4. Number of appeals against such orders ...	...	0
5. Number of cases in which such orders have been		
(a) confirmed on appeal ...	...	0
(b) disallowed ...	...	0

6. Number of applications for exemption from registration	1
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been	
(a) granted	1
(b) withdrawn	0
(c) refused	0

Of the four Homes registered, three are maternity homes only and one is a mixed institution.

(10) **Maternal Mortality.** Special arrangements are in force for the investigation of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff, and similar arrangements are also in force for the investigation of maternal deaths.

(11) **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants, and Homeless Children.** No special provision has been made for any of the classes mentioned, but all are dealt with by the Public Assistance Committee.

(12) **Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.** The Poor Law Institution, Belvedere House, has been approved for the reception of mental defectives over 16 years of age—10 males and 15 females. Efforts are made to find other accommodation for higher grade defectives, but it is getting more and more difficult to find vacancies in institutions.

13) **Ambulance Facilities.**

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.** Two motor ambulances for infectious cases are provided by the Corporation and are stationed at the Isolation Hospital. They are used for the removal of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital.

(b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.** Two motor ambulances are available for non-infectious cases. They are stationed at the Fire Station, New Street. Accident cases are removed free, but for other cases a small charge is made.

(14) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.** The following clinics and treatment centres are available for the inhabitants of the Borough:—

THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE, 55, Union Street, is provided by the Corporation. It is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons for infant consultations and medical examinations. The accommodation provided consists of one room and a storeroom on the ground floor, and on the first floor a waiting room, a consulting room, doctor's room and waiting room. The accommodation for the work done is quite inadequate.

THE ANTE NATAL CLINIC is held at the Infant Welfare Centre on Friday afternoons at 2 p.m. It is provided by the Corporation.

THE SCHOOL CLINIC is provided by the Education Committee, and is situate at 32, Union Street. It is open daily for the treatment of minor ailments and running ears.

THE DENTAL CLINIC is held at the School Clinic, and is provided by the Education Committee. Arrangements have been made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under five years of age.

THE EYE CLINIC is held once a week at the School Clinic, is provided by the Education Committee, and is under the control of Dr. Jagger. Arrangements have been made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the examination and treatment at the Eye Clinic of children under the age of five years.

THE ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC is jointly provided by the Health, Maternity and Child Welfare and Education Committees. It is held at the School Clinic, 32, Union Street. It is under the control of Dr. Moir, who attends once a month, the Clinic being open three times a week for treatment by a Masseuse. The accommodation provided is inadequate.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY is situated at 31, Union Street, and is provided by the Corporation. It is open on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

THE TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES is provided at the General Infirmary by the Corporation, in accordance with an agreement with the Infirmary Committee. It is open on Monday nights for men and on Wednesday afternoons for women.

DAY NURSERIES. There are no Day Nurseries in the Borough.

(15) **Local Government Act, 1929.** The arrangements made for the discharge of the medical services transferred to the Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, are similar to those previously provided by the Board of Guardians. It has not been found to be practicable to transfer any of the services to the special acts mentioned in Section 5 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply. The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is responsible for the public water supply of the Borough. The supply is on the constant system, and is sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The water is a hard one, and has no plumbo-solvent action.

The water supply has been analysed on four occasions during the year, the following being a result of the analysis in parts per 100,000:—

Free ammonia ...	...	...	Nil
Albuminoid ammonia ...	...	...	·004
Chlorine ...	...	...	2·8
Nitrogen (as Nitrates)...	...	...	0·4

Oxygen absorbed in three hours at 80 deg. F. ... ·015

Hardness Total, 21·5 deg. (Clark). Permanent, 14·1 deg. (Clark).

Bacillus Coli absent in 1 c.c. and 10 c.c.

A number of houses (about 78) are still supplied by shallow wells, the remainder having the public supply.

Eight samples of water taken by the Sanitary Inspectors from shallow wells were analysed during the year. Of these, six were found to be unfit for domestic use and two were passed.

Closet Accommodation. During the year 14 privies and 163 pail closets were converted to the water carriage system, and 15 additional closets provided so as to give separate closet accommodation to each house.

The work of the conversion of closets to the water carriage system was begun in the year 1901, and since that time 2,112 privy middens and 5,347 pail closets have been converted, while 562 additional water closets have been provided, a total of 8,021.

The closets remaining to be converted number 1,000 pail closets and 5 privy middens.

No district in the Borough is yet entirely clear of pail closets, but the Winshill district is almost clear. The work of collection of closet refuse gets more difficult owing to the remaining closets being scattered in nearly every street and district in the Borough.

In 1931 the Corporation resolved to complete the conversion of closets to the water carriage system within twelve months with the assistance of a grant from the Unemployment Grants Committee.

Scavenging. The scavenging is entirely carried out by the Refuse Removal Department of the Corporation.

The following report on the collection of house refuse has been presented to the Health Committee by Mr. F. W. Turner, Superintendent of the Refuse Removal Department, for the year ending 31st March, 1931

REFUSE REMOVAL AND DESTRUCTOR DEPARTMENT,
BURTON UPON TRENT,

April, 1931.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1930-1931 (1st April, 1930, to 31st March, 1931).

I beg to submit my Annual Report and Summary of Work done during the period as shown above.

The total number of foremen and workmen employed (on the regular list) in both branches of the Department is 42, compared with 45 the previous year. Temporary hands have been employed occasionally owing to illness of regular workers and other causes.

Refuse Removal. Five old workmen are on the allowance list, as against four the previous year, viz. :—

J. Hallam receives 17/6 per week.

C. Warren receives 12/6 per week.

H. Whittaker receives 10/- per week.

W. Clarke receives 10/- per week.

J. Gaunt receives 15/- per week.

The number of workmen employed under this heading is 31 compared with 35 the previous year.

	1930-1931.	1929-1930.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sick pay amounts to	17 18 3	4 12 0
Compensation pay amounts to	5 19 1	13 3 5

It will be observed that sick pay has increased by £13 6s. 3d. during the year—bronchitis and rheumatism being chiefly the cause of same. One accident occurred, for which compensation pay was made, viz., C. Birkenhead, who was injured through contact with iron railings in Queen Street while riding on one of the Freighters; he was absent from duty four weeks.

Three Freighters were purchased during the year and commenced house refuse collection on the 8th September last, together with the Freighter hired from the Stores Department.

Since October 1st (25½ weeks) the weight of refuse collected by the four Freighters is 5,208 tons, an average of 51 tons per week per Freighter.

The weight of refuse collected by carts during the same period is 966 tons, an average of 38 tons per week.

Prior to the Freighters being brought into use, the whole of the house refuse was collected by carts—assuming the weight collected (as in previous years) at 230 tons per week, the weight is 6,095 tons.

Add on 20 tons per week for 52 weeks (1,040 tons) of trade refuse delivered by tradesmen and others at the Destructor Works, it gives a grand total of 13,309 tons of refuse dealt with during the year—the approximate weight given in my report for previous year was 13,450 tons.

In the report of the Borough Treasurer *re* Costing Account presented to your Committee on the 28th November last, it was shown that the cost per ton of collecting house refuse was 8/4 per ton for new Freighters and 8/6 per ton stores Freighter; however, since then the weight collected per Freighter has increased, consequently the cost per ton for collecting is reduced.

Five horses are engaged in the whole of the carting—three horses on night work emptying contents of sanitary pans and substituting clean pans for dirty pans.

Two horses are collecting refuse left over by Freighters and emptying contents of ashpits, etc. No fresh horses have been purchased and no hiring has taken place during the year.

11,805 ashpans have been emptied weekly.

206 ashpans have been supplied as renewals and additions.

108 dry ashpits have been emptied compared with 146 the previous year.

13 combined privies and ashpits have been emptied during the year compared with 42 the previous year.

21 loads of excreta have been dealt with weekly, a decrease of 4 loads per week.

176 sanitary pans have been converted to W.C.'s during the year, and a few others brought in that were not required, this leaves 980 pans still to be converted.

Nine combined privies and ashpits have been converted to W.C.'s, leaving five pits still to be dealt with.

106 tons of night soil have been disposed of by trucks, compared with 177 tons the previous year.

Arrangement has again been made with Mrs. Woolley, Wetmore Hall Farm, for the deposit of excreta at the Depot during the coming summer on the same terms as last year, viz., £25 to cover everything.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant was fixed at £8,579; the approximate cost is £8,064.

The sale of horses, carts, and harness, however, brought into the income £310 14s. 0d.

Estimate for ensuing year is £8,021.

DESTRUCTOR.

The number of workmen employed is 11. An extra hand is engaged during the busiest period of the year owing to the Freighters not tipping the refuse as clear of the back-up balk as the carts used to do; hence the cause of more work in this respect.

Allowances are :—

S. Fletcher £1 6s. 3d. weekly.

F. Holmes £1 15s. 0d. weekly.

Sick pay amounts to £3 3s. 9d., compared with £4 11s. 3d. the previous year.

There has been one case of compensation pay, viz., A. Dyche, who injured his shoulder and arm through slipping while drawing furnace fires—amount paid, £2 18s. 9d., against nil the previous year.

The weight of refuse dealt with is 13,309 tons, as reported under Refuse Removal heading.

A large quantity of trade refuse has again been dealt with by incinerator at the entrance to the works.

The general repairs carried out last summer took between eight and nine weeks to complete—the furnaces and arches were found to be practically burnt out.

Part of the refuse collected during that time had to be tipped on land rented from Messrs. Sanders Bros., Blackpool Street; it was picked up again, as convenient to us.

Old tins and scrap iron sold during the year amounted to 62 tons, 9 cwts., 3 qrs.

The estimated cost of working and maintenance of plant and loan charges was fixed at £4,343. The approximate cost is £4,274. Estimate for ensuing year is £4,128.

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. TURNER,

Superintendent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

I have received the following report and Tables from Mr. J. Jenkinson, Chief Sanitary Inspector under the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, Article 19 (12) :—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL,

BURTON UPON TRENT,

April, 1931.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH
COMMITTEE.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1930.

I have to record certain alterations in the staff. Mr. F. Lomas, who was the Junior Sanitary Inspector, obtained an appointment as Assistant Inspector to the Urban District Council of Barnes, and commenced duties there in March, 1930. Owing to the increased duties devolving upon the Department in consequence of new legislation and regulations made thereunder, it was found impossible to efficiently carry out the duties with the same staff, and another Inspector was appointed, in addition to the one chosen to take the place of Mr. Lomas. Mr. H. S. Jenkinson, of Burton, and Mr. A. E. Thompson, of Liverpool, were appointed, both of whom have since their appointment obtained the special Food Inspectors' Certificate issued by the Royal Sanitary Institute. There are now four Assistant Inspectors, two being in Grade C and two in Grade D, all of whom hold the above-mentioned certificate.

The number of complaints received during the year was 656 and in every case the premises complained of were visited, nuisances being found to exist in 609 instances, notices being served where necessary.

The number of nuisances abated during the year was 2,716, and, in addition, 259 contraventions which were discovered in Dairies, Lodging Houses, Slaughterhouses, etc., were remedied.

As will be seen from the detailed report which follows, a large amount of work of a useful character has been carried out; the total number of inspections of all classes—20,954—is extremely satisfactory.

The difficulty referred to in previous years of getting the necessary work carried out was again experienced in 1930, this being especially the case with regard to the conversion of privies and pail closets to the W.C. system, but at the time of writing this report, certain action is being considered which, it is hoped, will expedite this important work. It was found necessary to institute proceedings in three cases, one being a case of overcrowding, another failure to comply with the requirements of a notice for the abatement of a nuisance, and the third a case of a caravan being occupied as a dwelling and same being unfit for such occupation. Orders were made by the Magistrates for the abatement of the nuisances in 14 days. In certain other cases, proceedings were authorised by the Committee, but, after letters had been sent by the Town Clerk, the necessary work was put in hand and completed without a summons actually being served.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Foul or defective drains, defective or dilapidated		
W.C.'s and urinals	620	609
Defective roofs, eave and down spoutings ...	591	602
Houses damp, defective or dirty	581	491
Houses without proper ashes accommodation	489	420
Houses without proper water supply	196	191
Defective sinks, sink pipes, and yard paving ...	238	156
Accumulations of manure, etc.	126	66
Nuisances from black smoke	12	13
Miscellaneous nuisances	154	142
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	27	18
Houses overcrowded	12	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,046	2,716
	<hr/>	<hr/>

CONTRAVENTIONS OF BYELAWS, &c.

	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	50	26
Slaughterhouses	98	92
Bakehouses	12	10
Common Lodging Houses	99	91
Workshops	25	18
Meat Regulations	27	22
	<hr/> 311	<hr/> 259

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary ...	938	Statutory ...	73
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SUMMARY OF VISITS.

To Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	405
To Slaughterhouses	3,448
To Bakehouses	108
To Common Lodging Houses	210
To Properties under notice	2,921
To Premises <i>re</i> Nuisances	2,083
To Markets and Shops <i>re</i> Food Inspection	571
To Premises <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	1,369
To Premises where swine are kept	290
Visits <i>re</i> Petrol and Carbide	557
Visits <i>re</i> Diseases of Animals Act	449
Visits <i>re</i> Vermin repression	889
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts and Closing of Shops	2,406
Visits <i>re</i> Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act	266
Visits <i>re</i> Ice Cream	85
Visits to Van Dwellings	481
Visits to Workshops and Outworkers	428
Smoke observations	119
Interviews with owners, agents, and builders	697
Miscellaneous visits	434
Houses overcrowded	110
Visits <i>re</i> Housing	1,426
Visits <i>re</i> Rag Flock Act	13
Visits <i>re</i> Closet Conversion	603
Visits <i>re</i> House to House Inspection	334
Visits <i>re</i> Agricultural Produce (C. & M.) Act	252
	<hr/> 20,954

House-to-House Inspections. This important work has received attention during the year. For many years previous it has been found impossible to undertake any systematic house-to-house inspection, but in the year under review 344 houses were inspected under the Housing Acts. Further particulars relating to house-to-house work will be found in another part of this report.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. These regulations have entailed a considerable amount of work in the administration of same, there having been 3,448 visits to slaughterhouses and 571 visits to markets and shops for the purpose of food inspection.

During the year about 170 notices of slaughter were received in addition to the notices of regular slaughter received from the butchers. For the most part they referred to the slaughter of pigs by cottagers, which were in most cases killed at slaughterhouses, and in every case the carcasses were inspected after slaughter.

From time to time during the year minor contraventions were noted, chiefly in the direction of precautions not being taken to prevent contamination in the handling of meat, and in every case a warning was given to the offender.

Caseous Lymphadenitis. Owing to the prevalence of this disease in mutton carcasses imported from certain countries, it has been found necessary to make thorough examinations of all such carcasses arriving in this country at the ports. In certain cases, however, it is found impossible by the Port Sanitary Authorities to conduct such examinations, and in such cases information is sent to the Health Department of the town where such carcasses are being forwarded in order that arrangements may be made for the inspection of the carcasses by the local Sanitary Inspectors. During the year 2,198 carcasses were examined at the two cold stores in the town.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1928. The administration of these Acts continues to receive attention, 2,406 visits having been made during the year 1930. Closing Orders are in force regulating the hours

of closing for the following trades, viz., boot dealers, hairdressers and barbers, watchmakers and jewellers, and butchers and pork-butchers.

During the year complaints were received from time to time of certain shops in various parts of the town being kept open after time, and visits were made on Friday and Saturday nights, warnings being given in a few instances, and a report was also submitted to the Health Committee, letters of warning being sent by the Town Clerk. In addition, articles were put in the local newspapers from time to time calling attention to the hours of closing.

Smoke Abatement. A certain amount of useful work was accomplished in the direction of smoke abatement, 119 observations being taken, and in 12 instances nuisances were found to exist, the offending firms being notified. It is gratifying to record that all the firms in the town seem to be alive to the necessity for action in this particular sphere of work, if only from the point of view of economy, it being proved conclusively that the emission of dense black smoke means not only waste in boiler efficiency, but also waste in consumption of fuel; but the part which appeals to sanitarians is, of course, the pollution of the atmosphere.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919. The administration of this Act continues to receive attention, applications for advice or assistance having been received throughout the past year. The total number of visits paid during the year *re* rat destruction was 415, 53 additional premises being dealt with and about 7,000 poison baits having been laid. We have direct evidence of about 1,100 rats having been destroyed, whilst six letters and three Statutory Notice were served requiring work to be carried out in the direction of rat extermination.

During National Rat Week, 3rd to 8th November, special attention was devoted to the work, the additional measures taken including the following :—

- (1) The sewers in many parts of the town were baited.

- (2) Special articles were printed in the local papers inviting the co-operation of the townspeople, and as a result of this about 30 applications for assistance were received during the week.
- (3) Special posters were obtained and posted on the bill-posting stations throughout the town, also outside the Public Library and the Market Hall. .
- (4) Action was also taken at several Corporation properties, notably the grounds surrounding the Isolation Hospital and also at certain premises where buildings had been demolished for road widening purposes, and a considerable amount of success was attained.
- (5) The local rat catchers were interviewed and urged to devote as much time as possible to this particular work.

At four premises in the town which were badly infested, it was eventually decided that the only way to keep out the rodents was to carry out extensive structural alterations to render the premises ratproof, and this was done under the supervision of this Department.

Ice Cream. The premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream were regularly inspected during the summer months, 95 inspections having been made.

Common Lodging Houses. The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, there being accommodation for 134 adults and 7 children ; 210 inspections were made, and 91 contraventions of a minor character were discovered and dealt with during the year.

Van Dwellings. The inspection of this class of habitation continues to receive attention. On the ground at the rear of the Lodging House in Branstone Road, inspections have been periodically made during the year, and in April a petition was received, signed by thirteen residents in Leicester Street and Branstone Road, protesting against the nuisance caused owing to some of the vans

being encamped on a portion of the ground overlooking the gardens in Leicester Street. Some of the nuisances complained of were such as could not be dealt with by the Sanitary Authority, but frequent visits were made not only in the day time, but also in the evening, and an improvement was quickly brought about. There has been occasions when about ten vans were encamped there, as well as a certain number of tents, motor cars, and trailers; but the nuisance is not so pronounced owing to the fact that proper sanitary accommodation is provided at rear of the Lodging House, and also ashes accommodation. Nuisances which arise from time to time are abated as soon as possible.

There are also van dwellings in other parts of the town, all of which have been inspected from time to time. The number of visits made during the year was 481.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. During the year about 70 visits were made under this Act, particularly as regards the sale of imported tomatoes, and a notice was inserted in the local newspapers calling attention to the requirements of the law regarding the sale of this commodity.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1922. During the year 1930, 145 samples were obtained for analysis, this total being constituted as follows:—

Milk 85, Butter 23, Cream 6, Coffee 5, Vinegar 6, Extract of Coffee 5, Self-Raising Flour 5, Jam and Marmalade 6, Sausage 4.

Two of the samples of milk were found to be slightly deficient in fat and one sample was adulterated with 4% of added water, but after full investigation it was decided that warnings would meet the case, and the purveyors were warned accordingly. One informal sample of sausage reported as adulterated was in order, as the necessary notice was displayed in the shop.

The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. During the year, eight informal samples of Fertilizers were obtained for analysis, six of which were found to be genuine, but in two cases the constituents

found, on analysis, did not agree with the Statutory Statements given at the time of purchase. Full particulars of the analysis of these samples will be contained in the report of the Public Analyst.

Housing. The total number of houses inspected during the year 1930, for defects, amounted to 1,895. Of this number, 1,551 were inspected as a result of complaints or investigation after cases of Infectious Disease. The remaining 344 houses were inspected and the nuisances found were recorded as required by the Housing Act Regulations. The defects discovered in these 344 houses amounted to 1363, the summary being as follows :—

(a) Defective drains, eaves and downspoutings and roofs ...	182
(b) Defective yard paving, dampness, defective lighting and ventilation	224
(c) Defective W.C.'s., sinks, closets, ashplaces, and want of receptacles for house refuse... ..	199
(d) General want of repair	758
	<hr/>
	1363
	<hr/>

In addition, 74 houses were provided with an internal supply of water over the sinks, the previous supply being by means of a pump or stand-pipe outside.

Inspection of Canal Boats.

No. of Boats inspected	8
No. of infringements	0
Cases of infectious disease	0
No. of Notices served	0

OCCUPANTS.

No. of men	9
No. of women	8
No. of children	9

Sanitary Accommodation in Music Halls, &c. There has been no occasion for any action during the year with reference to the above, inspections having been made throughout the year, and in one or two instances minor defects have been pointed out to the managers of the premises, the nuisances being abated without any further action being taken.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restriction Acts, 1920 and 1923.

One application for a certificate was received during the year, and same was granted. In addition, many applications for advice were received, not only as regards repairs, but also as to the rents charged, and in the majority of the cases a satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

(a) SWINE FEVER.

The almost complete immunity which we have experienced in the Borough for the past 11 years from this disease was continued during 1930, there being no case confirmed during the year.

(b) DOGS ACT REGULATIONS.

During the year an Order of the Ministry of Agriculture was passed—the Control of Dogs Order, 1930—and this Order enabled Local Authorities to make Regulations for the control of dogs between sunset and sunrise, and the Town Council duly made Regulations requiring every dog to be kept by the owner or person in charge under effectual control between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

(c) FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

During the year, Burton has enjoyed complete immunity from this disease, and it is gratifying to know that throughout the country during the past year or so the number of outbreaks shows a decided decrease.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, action was taken during the year in respect of one cow, which was found to be giving tubercular milk. The necessary notices, etc., were served, and, after slaughter, the carcase was found to be affected with Advanced Tuberculosis, compensation being paid as provided by the Order.

(e) TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1927.

The above Order deals with the conveyance of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats in properly constructed vehicles, and with due regard to the comfort of the animals by absence of overcrowding, the feeding and watering at stated intervals and care in loading and unloading. It also provides for the cleansing and disinfection of vehicles and premises after use.

The railway cattle dock at Burton being a centre for the feeding and watering of animals in course of transit, also the cleansing and disinfection of cattle trucks, weekly inspections are made in order to see that the requirements of the above Order are being carried out. I am glad to record the willing co-operation of the Railway Companies in this direction.

During the year four carcases of pigs have been received dressed, having been slaughtered in course of transit due to injuries or distress. Two of the carcases were unsound and totally unfit for food, whilst of the other two carcases, 143 lbs. of pork were condemned as unfit for food, due to injuries.

Ten carcases of pigs were found dead in the trucks on arrival, four had died of general congestion, etc., three had died of pneumonia, and three as a result of injuries.

Considering over 20,000 pigs alone were received by rail during the year, I feel that the Railway Companies are to be congratulated on such a low percentage of casualties.

(f) THE TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1930.

During the past year the above Order came into force, which makes provision for the cleansing and disinfection of motor and horse-drawn vehicles used for the conveyance of animals by road. It also requires that the owner or person using any road vehicle shall keep a true record giving the particulars of all animals carried in the vehicle and the dates and places at which the vehicle was cleansed and disinfected. Arrangements were made for the cleansing of such vehicles at the Sale Yard, a proper concrete washing platform being constructed by Messrs. J. Eadie, Ltd., the owners of the Sale Yard, and a charge of 3d. for each vehicle so cleansed and disinfected is made. In addition, there is a requirement for the cleansing and disinfection of all vehicles before any swine are placed therein for the removal of same from a market.

(g) ANTHRAX.

Two cases of Anthrax were discovered during the year, the carcasses having been brought in from farms in the County of Staffordshire. Proceedings were in one case instituted by the Police against the farmer and against the occupier of the premises for offences under the Anthrax Order, 1928, and severe penalties were imposed.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit, etc. The premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit and carbide of calcium have all been inspected throughout the year.

The number of premises licensed is increasing every year, new applications being received at intervals throughout the year, and the work of inspection of these premises is also correspondingly increasing.

The total number of licences issued during the year was 107, and 573 visits were paid to these premises.

The foregoing report gives some idea of the multifarious duties which now devolve upon the Sanitary Inspector, but there are many details which cannot be tabulated. Clerical work, correspondence, office routine and interviews with people at the office necessarily take up a considerable amount of time, and this particular work has a tendency to increase.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH JENKINSON,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under
the above-mentioned Acts.*

Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers. The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was 189, as compared with 197 the previous year. The total number of defects found and dealt with in factories, workshops and outworkers' premises during the year was 25.

The lists of outworkers, as required by Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, have been duly received, the number being as follows :—

31 lists comprising 296 outworkers.

The total number of visits to factories, workshops and work places during the year amounted to 428.

Schools. The sanitary conditions and water supply of all the schools in the Borough is satisfactory. During the year, Christ Church School was transferred to the Local Education Authority, and was re-constructed at a cost of £4,000, so as to give improved lighting and ventilation by electric light and up-to-date windows. The sanitary accommodation has been improved and the cloak-room space has been increased. The heating arrangements have also been brought up to date.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured, but there are certain premises where rag flock is used or sold.

Twenty-five inspections have been made from time to time, and six samples of rag flock have been taken for analysis. Five of the samples were genuine and contained less than 30 parts of Chlorine per 100,000, but in one instance where the analysis gave 100 parts per 100,000, the result appeared to show that a serious offence had been committed against the regulations of the Rag Flock Act. When enquiries were made, however, it was found that the rag flock in question had been manufactured from new material which is exempt under the Acts.

HOUSING.

(a) Statistics.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	66
(i.) By the Local Authority 	34
(ii.) By other Local Authorities 	0
(iii.) By other bodies and persons	32
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority.	
(a) For the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	0
(b) For the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	34
(c) For other purposes 	0
(ii.) By other bodies or persons 	0

HOUSING SCHEMES.

The following schemes for the erection of houses by the Corporation have been completed in the Borough :—

<i>Under what Act.</i>	<i>Site.</i>	<i>No. of Houses erected.</i>
Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890	Richmond Street	88 (erected pre-war)
Housing Act, 1919	Mona Road	24
Do.	Ash St. & Beech St.	44
Housing, etc., Act, 1923	Baker St., Short St., & Rosliston Rd.	60
Do.	Nelson Street	8
Do.	Eton Rd. & Derby Rd.	45

<i>Under what Act.</i>	<i>Site.</i>	<i>No. of Houses erected.</i>
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924	Wellington St.	10
Do.	Saxon Street	8
Do.	High Bank Rd. & Eldon St.	102
Do.	Park House	16
Do.	Wyggeston St.	192
Do.	Winshill Recreation Ground	53
Do.	Mill Hill Lane	10
Do.	Anglesey Road	28
Do.	Short Street	22
Do.	Hill St.	6
Do.	Gordon St.	34 (in course of erection)

Housing Schemes. During 1930, a housing scheme in Anglesey Road, comprising 28 parlour type houses, and a scheme in Hill Street, comprising six houses (non-parlour two-bedroom type), were completed, giving a total of 34 houses erected by the Local Authority.

The number of houses erected by the Corporation since the War is 628. A further scheme for the erection of 34 houses in Gordon Street (non-parlour type) has been passed by the Corporation, and the houses are now in course of erection.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing

Aets) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1895
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	6764

(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925						344
Number of inspections made						1760
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation						3
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation						1706
2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.						
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers						1321 ✓
3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.						
A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.						
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs						21
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—						
(a) By owners						9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners						0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close						0
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.						
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied						144

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(a) By owners 74 ✓

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 3

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 3 ✓

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit 1 ✓

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made 4 ✓

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 1 ✓

Number of houses owned by the Local Authority ... 651

Number of houses built in the last two years and held under—

(a) Part 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 0

(b) Part 2 of the Housing Act, 1925 0

(c) The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924 66

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. **General Observations as to Housing Conditions.** The general standard of housing in the Borough is very good, particularly when compared with many other industrial towns. The prevalent type of house in the Borough is one with three bedrooms, parlour, kitchen

and scullery, and if to this type all larger houses are added, it is estimated that a proportion of 78 per cent. of all houses in the Borough is accounted for. In addition, it is estimated that there is a proportion of about 18 per cent. of four-room type houses, and only about 4 per cent. of houses with three rooms or less.

It is difficult to get an exact estimate of the ages of the houses in the Borough, but probably from 65 to 70 per cent. of the houses are less than 60 years old.

There are about 1,000 houses with pail or privy midden closet accommodation, and 78 with a water supply by means of shallow wells only, so that the chief sanitary defects of the other houses will be restricted to dampness, general dilapidations, and overcrowding to some extent.

2. Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

(a) **EXTENT OF SHORTAGE.** The extent of the present shortage of houses is indicated to some extent by the number of names on the waiting list for Corporation houses, which at the time of writing is 510. The Housing Committee have 34 houses in course of erection in Gordon Street, and also have further schemes for providing more houses in Woods Lane.

(b) **CHANGES IN POPULATION.** The closing down of a silk factory during 1930, and of certain brewery premises in recent years, were no doubt factors causing to some extent the emigration of a number of workers from the Borough.

(c) **SITES.** No special difficulties have presented themselves so far in the way of providing suitable sites for houses.

3. Overcrowding.

(a) **EXTENT.** It is difficult to give an approximate estimate of the degree of overcrowding in the Borough, but, compared with many other towns, it is probably not extensive. Still it exists in some degree, and cases have been reported to the Health Committee from time to time. During the year, 12 cases of overcrowding were reported on and dealt with.

(b) CAUSES. The main cause of overcrowding is inability to obtain houses of any sort and also inability to pay the rents of houses when they do become available.

(c) Legal action was taken in two cases of overcrowding during the year, one in relation to a house and the other in relation to a van.

4. Fitness of Houses.

(a) DIFFICULTIES. The chief difficulties encountered during the year in obtaining a remedy for all the defects specified were that owners in many cases carry out repairs of the main defects, but neglect to do minor repairs of a remedial character, which they regard as of no importance.

(b) SPECIAL MEASURES TAKEN. The special measures taken during the year included the inspection of several groups of poor property. Specifications of requirements have been drawn up, including the provision of more light and ventilation, washing accommodation, provision of sinks and water over the same, repairing of external brickwork and re-pointing, new floors where necessary, remedy of dampness, repair of paving, and the provision of W.C's, etc.

(c) EXTENT TO WHICH HOUSES HAVE NOT ADEQUATE INTERNAL WATER SUPPLY.

(1) 78 houses are still supplied from shallow wells with pumps in the yards.

(2) 329 houses are supplied by means of the public water supply, but only by means of stand-pipes or taps in the yards.

(d) EXTENT TO WHICH HOUSES HAVE NOT WATER CLOSETS OR ADEQUATE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THEIR OWN CURTILAGE. It is estimated that 99 per cent of the houses in the Borough have private closet accommodation within their own curtilage, and that only one per cent. have got closets used in common or not within the curtilage of the house.

(5) Unhealthy Areas.

One small area has been reported as being suitable for dealing with as a clearance area. It is proposed also to deal with another small area as an improvement area, but no action was taken in regard to either of these two areas during the year in question.

(6) Bye-laws.

There are no Bye-laws in the Borough relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, or to tents, vans, shed, etc.

(7) General Observation on Housing Matters.

The main difficulty experienced in housing administration has been the provision of housing accommodation for the poorer classes of the community, and for that part of the community who may be described as unthrifty or careless. Neither of these classes is able to pay the rents now demanded, and as regards the latter class, no house owners are willing to let houses to them knowing that they will have difficulty in getting the rent and that the property will not be used in a reasonable manner.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply. During the year 1930, 92 bulk samples of milk taken by the Sanitary Inspectors were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, to be tested for Tuberculosis. Ten were reported positive, or 9.2 per cent. of the total.

Of the 10 positive samples, three related to one farm and two to another farm, the remainder being from individual farms. There were, therefore, seven farms affected, of which one was in the Borough, five in the County of Stafford, and one in the County of Derby.

The Borough Veterinary Surgeon visited and inspected the cows at the Borough farm, but in the other cases notification was sent

to the Medical Officer of Health of the County concerned, and these farms were visited and inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon employed by the County Council.

At 5 of these farms (1 in the Borough and 4 outside) tuberculous cows were found to the number of 5, all of them being slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. At the remaining 2 farms the affected animals were not found.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. No notifications under this Order were received during the year.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The following Table shows the number of persons registered :—

No. of cowkeepers who are also milk purveyors	32
No. of retail dairymen and milk purveyors ...	139
No. of wholesale traders, producers, etc. ...	4
	<hr/>
	175
	<hr/>

During the year 17 persons made application for registration. The premises were inspected in every case and their names were put on the register. Eleven persons discontinued the business during the year.

A number of retailers now deliver bottled milk, and this appears to be an improvement in the method of delivering ordinary milk by retail.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. Four licences for the sale of Grade A milk in the Borough were applied for and granted during the year 1930, one farm being in the Borough and three outside the Borough boundary.

A licence was also granted for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.

The above are the only forms of graded milk which are available in the Borough at present.

SPECIMENS SENT FOR BACTERIAL COUNT. Nine samples of graded milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, for bacterial count. All the reports showed that the specimens were within the limits prescribed by the Milk and Dairies (Special Designations) Order.

Inspection of Dairies. 458 inspections of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, and in 24 cases contraventions of the regulations were discovered and dealt with.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection. An application was received during the year from the owner of premises at rear of 37 and 38, Uxbridge Street to alter existing premises to a Slaughterhouse. The premises were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Inspector, and a schedule of the necessary alterations was drawn up and a plan of the work submitted, and a licence was granted for the use and occupation of this building as a Slaughterhouse.

There has been one change of occupation of a Slaughterhouse during the year, due to the death of the butcher, his widow being granted a yearly licence.

The number of Slaughterhouses in use in the Borough at the end of the year is as follows:—

Registered	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	28
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	29

The inspection of meat continues to receive the attention such an important subject deserves, a large amount of time being devoted to this particular work.

It is satisfactory to record that all the Inspectors now hold certificates for meat inspection.

The number of visits of inspection to slaughterhouses during the year was 3,448, and the total weight of meat, fish and other unsound food condemned amounted to 41 tons, 13 cwt., 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

The following table gives a classification of the meat condemned :

	BOVINES.		SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	Whole Car-cases.	Part Car-cases.	Whole Car-cases.	Part Car-cases.	Whole Car-cases.	Part Car-cases.
Tuberculosis ...	47	115	—	—	2	383
Other Diseases ...	60	5	13	1	13	2
Unsoundness ...	4	7	5	3	12	8

The following offals were also condemned :—

Livers (Beasts)...	... 438	Pigs' Plucks	... 1488
Lungs „ ...	... 307	Sheeps' Plucks	... 70
Kidneys „ ...	... 486	Pigs' Livers	... 273
Hearts „ ...	... 266	Sheeps' Livers	... 37
Tripes „ ...	... 237		

There are three open meat stalls in the market on Thursdays and two on Saturdays. These have been sufficiently screened to comply with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Bakehouses. There are now 19 bakehouses in use in the Borough, 9 being workshops and 10 factories. All have been inspected, when 12 contraventions were recorded, but these were remedied on receipt of a notice from the Inspector. The number of inspections made to bakehouses during the year was 113. There are no underground bakehouses in the Town.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Report on Work as Public Analyst for the year 1930.

During the year 1930, 145 samples were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, this total being constituted as follows :—Milk 85, Cream 6, Butter 23, Self-raising Flour 5, Coffee 5, Jam 3, Marmalade 3, Vinegar 6, Sausages 4, Essence of Coffee 1, and Essence of Coffee and Chicory 4.

Four samples (three of milk and one of sausages) were returned as adulterated, which shows a percentage of adulteration of 2.76. This is the lowest percentage of adulteration that has occurred since my appointment.

The improvement in the quality of milk continued, as it showed an average composition of Fat 3.65 per cent., Solids (not Fat) 8.86 per cent. One sample was returned as adulterated because it contained four per cent. of added water, while two others showed deficiencies in fat to the extents of two per cent. and four per cent. respectively.

Butter was not so good in 1930, the average amount of water being 14.37 per cent.

Of the six samples of cream, five were of the tinned article, in which fat ranged from 21.5 to 27.9 per cent., with an average of 24.7 per cent. As usual, tinned creams showed great inferiority to cream sold loose, the only sample of the latter received containing 74.25 per cent. of fat.

Self-raising flour contained, in two samples, acid sodium phosphate with sodium bicarbonate as the gas-forming ingredients. The flour proper in one sample had apparently been submitted to one of the heating processes of very recent usage to "strengthen" it. In the other three samples, the gas-producing ingredients were calcium acid phosphate and sodium bicarbonate; this is the old-fashioned type of self-raising flour which has Plaster of Paris (calcium sulphate) as an invariable impurity. By an old recommendation of the Local Government Board, a vendor of acid calcium phosphate can be prosecuted if this contains more than ten per cent. of calcium sulphate, and a similar disadvantage awaits the person who sells anything containing such acid calcium phosphate. For this reason, only the lowest grades and cheapest qualities contain between eight and ten per cent. of calcium sulphate. With such inferior material were all three articles treated.

The prevalence of fungoid diseases of wheat in recent years imposes two further duties on the Analyst. It sometimes happens that unsound wheat is heavily diluted with sound wheat, and that wheat is sometimes dosed with fungicides to prevent the attack of plant parasites. Every sample of flour was satisfactory both as regards absence of grain blemishes and absence of fungicides.

Vinegar was very good. Acetic acid ranged from 4.35 to 5.04 per cent. As this has to keep up above 4 per cent., there was in every case an adequate reserve of acid.

Jam was very poor. This is the customary experience now-a-days, except in the cases of some home-made jam and that of manufacturers who make better arrangements about fruit than others. The average water-soluble extract (*i.e.*, sugar and the soluble portion of the fruit) was only 68.6 per cent., and marmalade was also poor, with an average of 68.8 per cent.

The sausages, mentioned as adulterated, contained 120 parts of sulphur dioxide per million without, apparently, the necessary adequate disclosure.

A sample of butter contained violet specks, which proved to consist of particles of graphite and a violet dye; the explanation of this would be that at some stage in the manipulation of this butter someone had sharpened a copying-ink pencil. This is the second occasion where I have investigated such a defect, the previous one being where a large bulk of butter from an Irish factory was quite spoilt by an operative's thoughtlessness.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,

Public Analyst.

Legal Proceedings. No legal proceedings were taken for the adulteration of foods during the year, but a warning was issued in each of the three cases where the milk was found to be below the standard.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

Report of the Official Agricultural Analyst for the year 1930.

During the year 1930, eight samples were received for analysis, this total being constituted as follows :—Superphosphate 1, Nitrate of Soda 3, Sulphate of Potash 1, Compound Fertilisers 2, and Bone Meal 1.

All the samples were satisfactory except the Compound Fertilisers, both samples of which showed deficiencies in phosphoric acid and great excess of potash. It is probable that they had been badly mixed, but the results of the mixing were larger proportions of the most valuable constituent—potash; and from the point of value for money both were of considerably greater value than the statutory statements would indicate.

No instance of faulty statutory statement occurred during the year.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE,

Official Agricultural Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable infectious diseases were very prevalent during the year. This applies particularly to Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, both of which throughout the year maintained a high level of incidence. The number of Scarlet Fever cases notified, viz., 389 was the largest recorded in any year since the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, in 1892, while the notification of 205 cases of Diphtheria showed that this disease was prevalent to a degree much above the average.

In Scarlet Fever, the type was on the whole an extremely mild one, causing much difficulty in diagnosis, and leading, no doubt, to many missed cases, which formed new foci of infection, and so kept the disease going. Towards the end of the year the type showed a tendency to increased severity to some extent, but even then very few of the cases were seriously ill. There were no deaths recorded as due to Scarlet Fever.

Diphtheria, on the other hand, was of a fairly virulent form, and caused 10 deaths. Antitoxin, on the whole, is given as early as practicable. In some cases it was given late owing to the fact that there was undue delay in sending for medical help, while in a few cases there was delay due to waiting for the result of swabs. It is a good rule to observe that if it is necessary to take a swab, an injection of Diphtheria antitoxin should be given at the same time, and not wait 24 hours or more for the result of the swab.

The prevalence of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria at the same time caused great difficulties in providing hospital isolation for all cases urgently requiring it. The plan adopted was to pick the cases for hospital, to insist on all cases staying at home where isolation at home was reasonably practicable, and to remove to hospital as many cases as possible where home conditions were unfavourable.

Even then many of the latter cases had to wait for several days before a bed could be found, and the wards at the Isolation Hospital

were overcrowded nearly all the time. This condition of affairs will be remedied to a large extent once the new observation and cubicle block now in course of erection is completed.

The facilities provided for the bacteriological examination of swabs in suspected Diphtheria cases was very largely taken advantage of by the medical practitioners as a whole, but in one or two instances very few swabs were taken.

No general use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively amongst members of the public, or of artificial methods of producing active immunity against these diseases. Schick testing and subsequent immunising methods have only been used in the case of the staff at the Isolation Hospital, and in a few instances where a request has been made by members of the public.

No cases of Smallpox were notified during the year. One contact was re-vaccinated by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

So far as the information available enables an opinion to be formed, Influenza was not particularly severe during the year. Only 60 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year compared with 105 in 1929. In addition, the number of deaths caused by Influenza was only nine compared with 47 deaths in 1929.

Particulars of non-notifiable infectious diseases received from the schools through the Director of Education are very useful to the Health Department in dealing with these diseases. The numbers received from the Education Offices are as follows:—Measles and Rubella 790, Whooping Cough 107, Chickenpox 383, and Mumps 14.

Two cases of Anthrax in animals were found during the year, and when dealing with one of these cases the slaughterman cut his hand. Arrangements were at once made by the Health Department for a supply of Anti-Anthrax Serum to be obtained and given to the patient, who made a good recovery from his wound, and showed no signs of the disease.

The following table shows particulars of the various notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1930.

Infectious Diseases, 1930.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hosp.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Diphtheria	205	153	10
Scarlet Fever	389	258	0
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	8	1	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	0	0
Pneumonia	60	0	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	0	4
Erysipelas	4	0	0

Diphtheria. This disease was very prevalent throughout the year, 205 cases being notified. Ten patients died, which gives a case mortality of 4.9 per cent.

The practice which has been a routine measure for a number of years of "swabbing" all school children who were contacts in the home of a Diphtheria case was continued during the year.

The number of children thus examined was 212, and 23 (10.8 per cent.) were found to be "carriers" of Diphtheria germs in the throat or nose, or both.

These cases were excluded from school until negative, and received appropriate treatment. The contacts who give negative swabs are allowed to return to school at once, and thus save a considerable amount of school attendance.

Scarlet Fever. Scarlet Fever was very prevalent throughout the year, 389 cases being notified. This is the largest number of notifications of Scarlet Fever received since the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, in 1892. It was of a very mild type and caused no deaths.

Zymotic Deaths. The number of deaths from zymotic diseases was 12, viz., Diphtheria 10, Diarrhoea 1, and Whooping Cough 1.

Visits to Infectious Diseases (Non-notifiable). The Health Visitors paid the following visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases during the year :—

Visits to Measles	458 (Including 111 to children under 5 years of age).
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Visits to Whooping Cough	121 (Including 56 to children under 5 years of age).
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Visits to Mumps	11 (Including 1 to a child under 5 years of age).
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Visits to Chickenpox	389 (including 116 to children under 5 years of age)
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Diphtheria Antitoxin was supplied as usual from the Health Office for all cases of Diphtheria in the Borough if applied for. During the year 164 phials each containing 8,000 units were supplied to medical practitioners in the borough.

Laboratory Work. Bacteriological examinations for infectious diseases are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Town Hall, with the exception of the tests for Enteric Fever and Puerperal Fever, which if required are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

The total number of specimens examined during the year was 2,297, as compared with 2,425 in 1929.

The results of the specimens examined during the year may be summarised as follows :—

<i>Diseases.</i>			<i>Results Positive.</i>	<i>Results Negative.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	556	1296
Enteric Fever	...	...	5	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	92	334
Anthrax	...	...	2	8

Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. There were no notifications of Dysentary or Malaria during the year, but 60 cases of Pneumonia were notified.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Borough Isolation Hospital had a very busy year. In fact, the number of admissions, viz., 421, exceeded by over 100 the next highest number in any year since the present hospital was opened. The wards were, consequently, overcrowded, and great difficulties were encountered in providing accommodation for all the cases urgently requiring admission. Careful selection of cases had to be made so that all those who could be isolated at home, however inconvenient, were refused admission to hospital. In spite of this precaution, many cases urgently requiring admission had to remain at home for some time until accommodation in hospital could be found for them.

A still greater difficulty which is encountered almost every year, but which was multiplied many times during last year, was the large number of cases of multiple infections which cropped up during the year, cases requiring separate cubicles for efficient and safe treatment. There were two cases of Scarlet Fever with Diphtheria, and twenty cases of Scarlet Fever with positive Diphtheria swabs in nose or throat, two cases of German Measles, and one of Measles sent in as Scarlet Fever, one case of Diphtheria with Measles and two cases of Diphtheria with doubtful Scarlet Fever. In addition, one case of Paratyphoid Fever had to be treated in the Scarlet

Fever Observation Ward. As no cubicles were available, the best arrangement had to be made with the wards in use, combined with " barrier " isolation. The new cubicle block of eight cubicles and two four-bedded wards now nearing completion will be of enormous benefit to the Institution, and will enable the staff in future to deal with similar cases in a safe and proper manner.

Cases treated. The following Table shows the number of cases admitted and discharged from the hospital during the year, with the number of deaths :—

Patients.	In Hospital January 1st, 1930	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital Dec. 31st, 1930
Scarlet Fever ...	26	†263	257	0	32
Diphtheria ...	19	*157	156	8	12
Enteric Fever ...	0	1	1	0	0
Totals ...	45	421	414	8	44

† Including 1 from Tutbury Rural District, 1 from Swadlincote Urban District, and 3 Hospital Nurses.

* Including 2 from Tutbury Rural District, 1 from Swadlincote Urban District, and 1 Hospital Nurse.

The average period of isolation in the hospital of the 257 Scarlet Fever patients discharged was 40 days, and of the Diphtheria patients 32 days.

" Return " Cases of Scarlet Fever. In nine instances, cases of Scarlet Fever discharged from the Hospital appeared to give rise to nine " Return " cases, a proportion of 3·5 per cent.

TUBERCULOSIS.**New Cases and Mortality during 1930.**

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1930 are given in the table below :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	6	2	0	1	1	1
5	0	1	2	10	1	0	1	1
10	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	1
15	2	3	1	1	11	5	1	1
20	2	2	0	0	5	3	1	0
25	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
35	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 & upwards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ...	24	16	14	16	19	12	4	5

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924. Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the registers kept by the Medical Officer of Health on the 31st December, 1930 :—

Total Cases.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
269	74	67	141	61	67	128

Proportion of Non-Notified Cases. Three cases where death was certified as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and one from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, had not been previously notified to the Medical Officer of Health. The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths was one in 10, as compared with one in 44 the previous year.

TABLE I.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

Return showing the work of the Dispensary during the year 1930.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary				Total.			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts):												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	17	7	—	—	2	1	6	10	19	8	6	10
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	13	7
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	11	28	30
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	63	62
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	6	6	3	—	5	7	3	14	11	13	6	14
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	21	105	107
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	59	41	4	2	15	10	40	37	74	51	44	39
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st	247
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of" cases returned	5
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of"	5
4. Died during the year	32
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months	3
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	1124
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision	70
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for	
(a) "Light" treatment... ..	0
(b) Other special forms of treatment	0
9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary	0
10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
(a) At Homes of Applicants	20
(b) Otherwise	38
11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes	89
12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes	400
13. Number of	
(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined (Dispensary)	112
Other specimens of sputum	314
(b) X-ray examinations made, in connection with Dispensary Work	3
14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December	85
15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	33
16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—	
(a) Form G.P. 17	15
(b) Form G.P. 36	61

NOTE—One case (T.B.—1920), and one case (T.B.+1916) previously written off as "cured" included in this Table as new cases.

TABLE II.
TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.
RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(A) AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1930.

	Observation.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds	"Hospital" Beds	Diseases of Bones and Joints	Other Conditions	
Adult Males . . .	2	7	3	1	—	13
Adult Females . . .	2	7	2	1	—	12
Children under 15	Included	above		7	—	7
Total . . .	4	14	5	9	—	32

(B) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1930.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admit- ted dur- ing the year	Dis- charged during the year	Died in the Institu- tions	In Insti- tutions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	{	Adts	M. 9	22	17	2	12
		F. 5	5	11	5	3	8
	{	Chil.	M. 5	3	3	1	4
		F. 6	2	2	1	5	
Number of Observa- tion Cases	{	Adts	M. —	3	3	—	—
		F. —	3	3	—	—	
	{	Chil.	M. —	4	3	—	1
		F. —	1	1	—	—	
	Total		25	49	37	7	30

TABLE III.

Annual Return showing the immediate results of treatments of patients* and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1930.

	Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Inst.												Total
			Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class TB. minus	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
		Improved ...	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Class TB. plus Group 1	Quiescent ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Improved ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
		No material improve't	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Class TB. plus Group 2	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		Improved ...	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	8
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Class TB. plus Group 3	Quiescent ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No material improve't	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		Died in Institution	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Bones and Joints	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Improved ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Abdominal	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Organs	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent or Arrested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Improved ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		No material improve't	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Died in Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation for purpose of diagnosis															
	Tuberculous ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
	Non-tuberculous ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	8	
	Doubtful ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* It should be borne in mind that the definition of "patient" does not include persons in whom a definite diagnosis of tuberculosis has not been made.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME of the County Borough of Burton upon Trent.

TABLE IV.—(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification, as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.				1930.									
	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.				Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus.									
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. minus).	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. minus).	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. minus).						
Discharged as cured.	M. 52	F. 6	Chif. 1	59	M. 31	F. 2	Chif. 1	34	M. 38	F. 1	Chif. 1	39	M. 30	F. 1	Chif. 1	31	M. 32	F. 1	Chif. 1	33	M. 31	F. 1	Chif. 1	32						
	M. 38	F. 2	Chif. 1	41	M. 31	F. 1	Chif. 1	32	M. 38	F. 1	Chif. 1	39	M. 30	F. 1	Chif. 1	31	M. 32	F. 1	Chif. 1	33	M. 31	F. 1	Chif. 1	32						
	M. 30	F. 1	Chif. 1	31	M. 32	F. 1	Chif. 1	33	M. 31	F. 1	Chif. 1	32	M. 31	F. 1	Chif. 1	31	M. 31	F. 1	Chif. 1	31	M. 31	F. 1	Chif. 1	31						
Disease arrested.	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
Disease not arrested.	M. 13	F. 10	Chif. 2	25	M. 6	F. 2	Chif. 3	11	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
	M. 6	F. 2	Chif. 3	11	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
Condition not ascertained during the Year.	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3	M. 1	F. 1	Chif. 1	3						
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register.	M. 93	F. 16	Chif. 9	118	M. 54	F. 9	Chif. 43	106	M. 6	F. 2	Chif. 2	10	M. 15	F. 1	Chif. 1	17	M. 93	F. 16	Chif. 9	118	M. 54	F. 9	Chif. 43	106						
	M. 54	F. 9	Chif. 43	106	M. 6	F. 2	Chif. 2	10	M. 15	F. 1	Chif. 1	17	M. 93	F. 16	Chif. 9	118	M. 54	F. 9	Chif. 43	106	M. 6	F. 2	Chif. 2	10						
	M. 6	F. 2	Chif. 2	10	M. 15	F. 1	Chif. 1	17	M. 93	F. 16	Chif. 9	118	M. 54	F. 9	Chif. 43	106	M. 6	F. 2	Chif. 2	10	M. 15	F. 1	Chif. 1	17						
Totals	95	15	17	127	415	9	8	13	9	32	15	3	15	3	15	3	9	7	16	7	30	4	8	7	22	7	1	10	9	20

NOTE.—* One lost sight of case returned and transferred from T.B. — to T.B. + G. II. † One inward transfer T.B. + G. III. ‡ Two cases transferred T.B. — to T.B. + G. III., and one case from T.B. — to T.B. + G. I.

TABLE IV.—(b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing, in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of the Dispensary (or Dispensaries) at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification as shown on Form A.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates.	Previous to 1926.					1926.					1927.					1928.					1929.					1930.					
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	
Discharged as cured	3	3	1	2	5	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Disease arrested	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Disease not arrested	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Transferred to Pulmonary	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Condition not ascer- tained during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	6	10	1	17	34	1	—	—	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dead.	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTALS ...	29	34	11	50	124	12*	5	4	11	32*	9	10	3	20	42	4	7	4	15	30	15	6	1	5	17	4	5	2	10	21	

NOTE.—* One inward transfer.

* One inward transfer.

Sanatorium. The number of cases admitted to the local Sanatorium during the year was 42, while 18 were undergoing treatment at the beginning of the year.

The cases admitted were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insured Persons	22	8	30
Discharged Soldiers	1	—	1
Others	5	6	11

	Total ... ..	...	42
			=====

In addition to the above, one case of Tuberculosis of the Hip Joint and two of Tuberculosis of the Spine were sent to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children at Coleshill, and one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine was sent to the Woodlands Open-air Hospital, Northfield.

One pulmonary case admitted to Preston Hall in 1926, one case of Hip Joint Disease admitted to Bretby Hall in 1927, one case of spinal disease and two cases of Hip Joint disease admitted in 1927, 1928, and 1929 respectively to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children, and one case of hip and joint disease admitted to the Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, Leamington, in 1929, remained under treatment at the end of 1930. One patient also remained for training in the Derwen Cripples' Training College at the end of the year.

Patients Discharged from Residential Institutions. The conditions of the patients discharged from residential institutions during the year will be found in Table 3.

Tuberculosis Dispensary. In 1930 the hours of attendance at the Tuberculosis Dispensary were the same as in the previous year, viz., 3 to 5 p.m. Fridays and 4.30 to 6 p.m. Tuesdays.

The number of cases examined for the first time at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Dispensary in 1930 (excluding contacts) was 154. Included in that number are 20 consultations at the homes of the patients and 38 other consultations.

The number of contacts examined was 145, of which 125 were children examined in school.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary for the year was 1,124, which gives an average per session of 11.1

Home Supervision. The Health Visitors who also act as Dispensary Nurses, undertake the home supervision of Tuberculous patients. The total number of cases visited at home was 174, and the total number of visits 400.

In addition 89 visits were made by the Tuberculosis Officers to the homes of tuberculous patients.

Five patients have been lent shelters, bed and bedding, to continue their treatment at home.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the above Regulations during the year 1930.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62. No action was taken under the above section during the year 1930.

Treatment by Ultra Violet Rays. The following is a summarised list of the diseases treated during the year by means of Ultra Violet Rays (Tungsten Arc Lamp) with the results obtained :—

Tuberculous Glands.

Much improved	...	...	...	...	11
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	7
No better	...	...	...	...	3
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	...	2
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	23

Tuberculous Bones and Joints.

Much improved	...	...	...	2
Slightly improved	...	...	...	0
No better	...	...	...	0
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	2
				—
Total	...	...	...	4

Tuberculous Abdomen.

Much improved	...	...	...	1
Slightly improved	...	...	...	1
No better	...	...	...	4
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	0
				—
Total	...	...	...	6

Lupus Vulgaris.

Much improved	...	...	...	0
Slightly improved	...	...	...	1
Treatment insufficient	...	...	...	1
				—
Total	...	...	...	2

Orthopædic Treatment. The following table gives a summary of the work done for the various Committees during the year ending 31st December, 1930:—

	<i>Number of new cases.</i>	<i>Total number of attendances.</i>
Health	6	72
Maternity and Child Welfare	6	32
Education	23	2,678

Hospital Treatment. One case of Tuberculosis of the Hip Joint and two cases of Tuberculosis of the Spine, already referred to, were sent to the Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital for Children, one case of Tuberculosis of the Spine was sent to the Woodlands Open-air Hospital, Northfield, and six children of school age were sent to Coleshill for operative treatment under the scheme.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year the arrangements for the treatment of Venereal Diseases remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Diseases.	No. of Persons attending the Clinic.		No. of Attendances	No. of In-patient-Days.
	Males.	Females.		
Syphilis ...	22	11	315	8
Soft Chanere ...	2	1	37	—
Gonorrhœa ...	42	5	370	149
Other Diseases ...	5	4	26	—
Totals ...	71	21	748	157

In addition to those given in the Table there were 470 attendances for intermediate treatment.

In 1929 the patients attending the Clinic numbered 76 males and 21 females, the total number of attendances being 629 for treatment by the Medical Officer, and 344 for intermediate treatment.

The figures given in the previous Table include patients from the Borough, from South Derbyshire, and from Staffordshire, and also includes 11 patients previously treated at other Centres, and 7 patients suffering from Syphilis, and 10 suffering from Gonorrhœa, who attended the Clinic in 1929 or earlier and continued their treatment during 1930.

There were, therefore, 75 new cases admitted to the Clinic during 1930, viz., 57 from Burton, 13 from South Derbyshire, and 5 from Staffordshire, compared with 77 cases in 1929, of which 46 were Borough cases.

Of the 1218 attendances at the Clinic 882 were made by Burton patients, 275 by South Derbyshire, and 61 by Staffordshire patients.

Salvarsan. The number of doses of Arsenobenzol compounds given at the Clinic was 220.

Pathological Specimens. Pathological specimens are examined from cases of Venereal Disease at the Laboratory of the Derby County Council at Derby.

The following Table shows the number of specimens examined both from the Clinic and from private medical practitioners, but the specimens sent from patients attending the Clinic from the South Derbyshire area are not included in this Table :—

		Wassermann	Gonorrhœa.	Spirochæta Pallida.
Treatment Centre	...	27	76	7
Private Medical Practitioners	...	75	78	0
Total	...	102	154	7

The number of outfits for pathological specimens from cases of Venereal Disease issued by the Medical Officer of Health during the year was :—

To the Clinic	...	...	276
To Medical Practitioners	...	...	40
Total	...	...	316

Propaganda Work. Notices were posted in all the public conveniences twice during the year, and advertisements were inserted in the local press.

No action was taken in the Borough under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, during the year.

Blind Persons Act. Under the Blind Persons Act, 57 persons are registered.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of these cases :—

				0—16.	<i>Ages.</i> 16—60.	<i>Over 60 years.</i>
Males	...	...	...	1	13	14
Females	...	...	...	0	12	17

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives. The duties of the supervision and inspection of midwives are undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

The number of Midwives who in January, 1930, gave notice of their intention to practise within the area of the Borough in accordance with section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, was 26. Subsequently, one other Midwife gave notice, and her name was added to the register.

The only remaining untrained Midwife in the Borough retired from practice on the 1st July, 1930, so that all the Midwives now in practice have obtained their certificates after a course of training in the work and after passing the prescribed examination.

Two Midwives were cautioned during the year, one for not notifying births promptly and one for not keeping her register up to date, for her ante natal register not being satisfactory and for not notifying births.

Lectures to Midwives. Owing to pressure of work it was not found possible to arrange the usual lectures to Midwives during the year.

Notifications. The following notifications have been received from Midwives :—

Medical assistance required	...	...	...	196
Still births	...	...	...	6
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4

Medical Practitioners' Fees. Claims from Medical Practitioners for fees under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, for assistance to Midwives in emergencies amounted to £98 9s. 6d. for the year, and £53 0s. 6d. was repaid to the Corporation by patients during the same period.

Infant Welfare Centre. The Infant Welfare Centre is carried on at 55, Union Street. It is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday afternoons for children, and on Friday afternoons as a clinic for expectant mothers. A few children still attend on Friday afternoons, but only in small numbers, and this is no longer counted as a session for infant welfare work. In fact, the numbers attending the Ante Natal Clinic on Friday afternoons is so large that all the time of the staff available is fully occupied in this work.

As has been previously pointed out, more adequate accommodation is urgently required at the Infant Welfare Centre, but no progress was made during the year towards this object, mainly owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable site.

Staff. The staff consists of one superintendent health visitor and two health visitors who carry out domiciliary visits to expectant and nursing mothers and to infants, and also visit cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases, investigate still-births and deaths of infants. They also attend the Infant Welfare Centre. The same staff also pays domiciliary visits to cases of Tuberculosis, and the two health visitors also attend the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The superintendent health visitor also acts as inspector of midwives and as infant life protection visitor under Part I of the Children Act, 1908.

Medical attendance is given to the Infant Welfare Centre on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and to the Ante Natal Clinic on Fridays.

Voluntary Helpers. A number of ladies have acted as voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centre, some of them over a long period of years, and have given very valuable assistance in carrying out the work. It is only through their regular and ungrudging help that such large numbers can be dealt with.

Number of Cases. The number of new cases registered at the Centre during the year was 509, and the total attendance 11,054, giving an average per session of 54, as compared with an average of 56 for 1929.

These averages are taken on the basis of four sessions per week.

4,188 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at slightly over cost price for infants attending the Centre

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. A Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, consisting of the following ladies : Mrs. Green (Chairman), Mrs. Bell, Mrs. MacGilp, Councillor Miss Goodger, Mrs. Sanders, and Miss Wild, held eleven meetings during the year. The Sub-Committee has administrative control over the assisted milk supply for expectant and nursing mothers and for infants, and also gives valuable help in the management of the Infant Welfare Centre.

Assisted Milk Supply. During the year the number of families supplied with free milk was 101, at a cost of £112.

Maternity Bags. The number of maternity bags lent during the year was 7, 2 being paid for, and 5 lent free to cases where the husband was unemployed.

Ante-Natal Clinic. The Ante-Natal Clinic was held throughout the year on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock at the Infant Welfare Centre, when the Medical Officer of Health was in attendance.

Total number of new patients seen ... 214

Total number of attendances ... 516

In this connection the Health Visitors also paid 293 visits to Ante-Natal cases at home.

Hospital Beds. The following cases were treated at the General Infirmary during the year in accordance with the arrangements previously described for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, and also cases with complications arising after parturition whether in the mother or in the child.

Condition or Disease.	Result.	
	Cured.	Died.
Obstructed Labour	3	1
Eclampsia	—	1
Abortion	14	—
Cæsarean Section	1	—
Other conditions	6	1
Retained Placenta	7	—
Total	31	3

Maternity Beds. Arrangements were in force during the year with the Burton upon Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street, for the provision of two beds for maternity cases, where the circumstances were such that it was very difficult for a confinement to be carried out at home. Forty-six patients were admitted during the year.

Notification of Births and Health Visiting. The number of births notified under the Notification of Births Act, was 882 (including 27 still births). The number registered was 850.

Fifty-one births which occurred in Burton have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar-General, and 16 from outside the Borough have been added, making the nett number of births for the year 815.

The number of births notified by Midwives was 844, and by parents and Doctors 38.

Still Births. The number of still births registered in the Borough was 29—19 males and 10 females. Two males were transferred to other districts and one male from outside the Borough added, leaving a net total of 28 still births.

Children Act, 1908. PART I. Under Section 2(a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions under Part I. of the Children Act, 1908, relating to the nursing and maintenance for reward of children under the age of seven years have been discharged by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee during the last nine months of the year. The Superintendent Health Visitor (Mrs. Steel) was appointed Infant Life Protection Visitor and the Medical Officer of Health, the officer to whom notices under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, are required to be sent. All the cases were visited and inspected during the year and reports made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. At the end of the year there were 17 cases on the register.

Health Visiting. The Health Visitors paid the following visits :—

Primary visits to babies	...	...	...	777
Secondary visits to children under 12 months	...	...	...	1650
Visits to children over one year	...	...	...	3776
Visits to still-births	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>6216 <hr/>

979 visits to non-notifiable infectious diseases were also made by the Health Visitors.

Dental Treatment. The scheme for dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for all children under 5 years of age remained the same as previously described.

The following is a summary of the work done :—

Number of children treated	...	...	16
Number of mothers treated	...	...	28
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	45
Number of fillings	...	...	8
Number of other operations	...	...	66

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and other Infections. The following table gives the particulars of the cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum dealt with during the year. All the cases were treated at home, the actual treatment being done by the Health Visitors, who carried out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	14	14	0	14	0	0	0

In addition to above 6 other cases of inflammation of the eyes were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Midwives, but when visited practically no signs of disease were found.

The 14 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum may be classified as follows :—

Mild, 14. Moderate, 0. Severe, 0.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURTON UPON TRENT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1930.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY OF THE DISTRICT.	Removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	All Ages—Years.						Shobnall	Victoria	Horningsw	Uxbridge	Broadway	Burton	Winstnill & Wethmore			Stapenhill
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65											Over 65
Smallpox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria ...	205	0	23	135	29	16	1	26	33	36	27	26	15	19	23	153	0
Erysipelas ...	24	0	0	1	1	8	9	3	4	4	2	2	1	7	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	389	1	67	254	46	16	5	28	58	113	72	37	17	28	36	258	0
Enteric Fever ...	8	0	1	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infln. Pneumonia ...	12	1	2	1	1	3	2	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Primary Pneumonia ...	48	1	17	13	4	5	5	3	5	4	11	5	5	7	8	0	0
Trench Fever... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polioencephalitis ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	40	0	1	1	9	21	8	3	4	2	2	1	4	0	1	0	0
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	30	2	8	15	2	3	0	0	7	3	6	1	1	4	6	20	6
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	6	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Totals ...	779	19	119	425	96	79	30	11	127	169	131	78	50	68	85	437	437

Burton upon Trent Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium is outside the Borough.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1930.

[illegible]

1. —INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	INSPEC- TIONS. (2)	WRITTEN NOTICES. (3)	PROSE- CUTIONS. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	63	16	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	262	21	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	325	37	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prose- cutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	28	21	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	4	3	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	3	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	1	—	—
Total	37	28	—	—

Meteorology.—A summary of the observations at the meteorological station at the Borough Hospital for the year appear below:—

MONTH.	RAINFALL.				No. of days on which 0·01 or more fell.	TEMPERATURE (IN SHADE).					
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		Mean.		Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of nights at or below 32-deg.	
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.		
JANUARY	...	4·48	1·08	14	20	40·7	58	19	27	16	9
FEBRUARY	...	0·79	·41	1	7	36·3	45	15, 27	25	17	15
MARCH	...	3·13	·99	15	13	41·4	59	27	15	20	15
APRIL	...	2·81	·41	4	20	47·0	68	25	28	22	1
MAY	...	2·34	·51	5	16	51·7	71	26, 27	30	10	2
JUNE	...	1·80	·54	17	14	60·9	83	6	40	8	0
JULY	...	6·09	1·71	20	17	59·8	80	5	44	7	0
AUGUST	...	2·84	·61	20	22	61·4	91	28	44	20	0
SEPTEMBER	...	4·06	·86	6	18	56·4	74	2	40	16	0
OCTOBER	...	2·72	·16	3	20	50·9	67	16	31	27	1
NOVEMBER	...	3·42	·52	7	15	42·3	61	9	19	17	12
DECEMBER	...	2·37	·50	30	18	39·3	52	20	27	9	12
YEAR—1930	...	36·55	1·71	20 July	200	48·98	91	28 Aug.	15	20 March	67

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